



SHANNA SCHMIDT
NUMISMATICS^{INC}

Carefully Curated

02

Dear Friends,

Welcome to the second collection of ***Carefully Curated***. I have some nice new additions to my inventory and wanted to make them available to select customers prior to posting them online or offering them at a trade show. The current offerings are a group of carefully selected items from the last half year of buying (aside from a few existing coins from stock that I particularly like). There are Greek, Roman Republic, Roman Empire, Byzantine and world coins represented. I will be doing these 'mini-catalogs' periodically throughout the year as a courtesy to my clients.

Enjoy!

Thessaly. Pharsalos. Signed by the engraver Telephantos.

c. 424-405 BC

AAR Drachm, 5.29g (18mm, 6h). Head of Athena;
behind helmet, signature TH / Thessalian cavalry man
r., TH in exergue

References: Lavva 80 (V41/R48). BCD Thessaly II, 638

Grade: Beautiful classical style. Lightly toned with
some iridescence. Reverse has some minor marks and
the face of the rider is not clear, otherwise, extremely
attractive and signed by engraver. Mint State/EF
(gk1631)

\$ 9,000



Ancient Thessaly was abundant in fertile vast fields which made raising horses a natural fit. On that point, the Thessalians were extremely strong in cavalry as is suggested by the war-like Athena shown on the obverse of this coin. The reverse shows a warrior poised for battle. At the time when this coin was struck, Thessaly was starting to align itself with the Macedonians and were largely vassals of the empire.

This particular coin was signed by the master die cutter Telephantos. Coins with known associated artists are rare and provide further interesting and insightful information.

Pharsalos is remembered as the location where Caesar had his great victory over his rival Pompey the Great.

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Celtic. Pannonia.

c. 3rd-2nd century BC

AR Tetradrachm, 14.01g (24mm, 7h). Bearded male wearing laureate headdress (Zeus?) / Stylistic rider with cinched waistline. In front and back, zigzag lines. Under the horse, the symbol of the Audoleon.

Pedigree: Ex Peus Nachf. 360, Frankfurt am Main 1999, lot 152

References: Göbl, Ostkelten Typ 429; Kostial 723 (same dies); Dembski 1343 ff.; Slg. Flesche 563 (this coin).

Grade: Fantastic strike, toning and style. Very rare in this condition. Some very minor marks. FDC (gk1634)

\$ 8,000



Celtic coinage has some of the most interesting imagery found on ancient coins. Many of the images are stylized, some enough that you can still identify that the copied design was from Thasos, Philip II, etc. Others are true works of art, almost Picasso-esque where the designs sometimes take the collector by surprise. This coin is a possible contemporary imitation of Philip II. Tetradrachms of Philip II show Zeus on the obverse and a horse/rider on the reverse. They were struck across several mints in the Greek world so their influence on local officials and die engravers would have been probable.

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Calabria. Tarentum.

c. 400-390 BC

AR Didrachm or Nomos, 7.89g (20mm, 6h). Nude warrior, holding bridles in his r. hand and carrying small round shield in his left, about to dismount from horse galloping to left / TAPAξ Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphin to l., holding torch in his r. hand and placing his l. on the dolphin's tail; below dolphin, ξ.

Pedigree: From the collection of Sheik Saud al Thani, NAC 124, 23 June 2021, 13, ex CNG 87, 18 May 2011, 118 and from the collections of A. D. Moretti, NAC P, 12 May 2005, 1028 and M. P. Vlasto, Ex Hirsch XXIX, 9 Nov 1910, lot 27 (Jean P. Lambros Collection, Athens)



References: Fischer-Bossert 337f (this coin, V153/R260). HN Italy 849. SNG ANS 874 (same dies). Vlasto 312 (this coin)

Grade: Softly struck with pleasant cabinet toning. Excellent pedigree dating back to 1910. Good VF (gk1640)

\$ 4,500



This coin carries with it an illustrious pedigree dating back to 1910. It was originally auctioned in the Dr. Jacob Hirsch sale in Munich and came from the Jean P. Lambros collection. Mr. Lambros represented a time in numismatics where dealer and museum worked closely together far removed from the current days of MOUs and restrictive exportation of coins. Jean Lambros was a well-known dealer of art and antiquities in Athens, Greece. He was also an author and wrote a treatise on coins from the Peloponnesus. He, his father and brother regularly sold coins to the British Museum and helped to expand their ancient Greek collection (according to the NC from 1910 which relates his death to the Royal Numismatic Society). This particular coin sold for 100 Deutsche Mark back in 1910 and continued to be owned by serious collectors/academics such as Vlasto or Moretti. Sometimes the collector's history is almost as interesting as the coin itself!

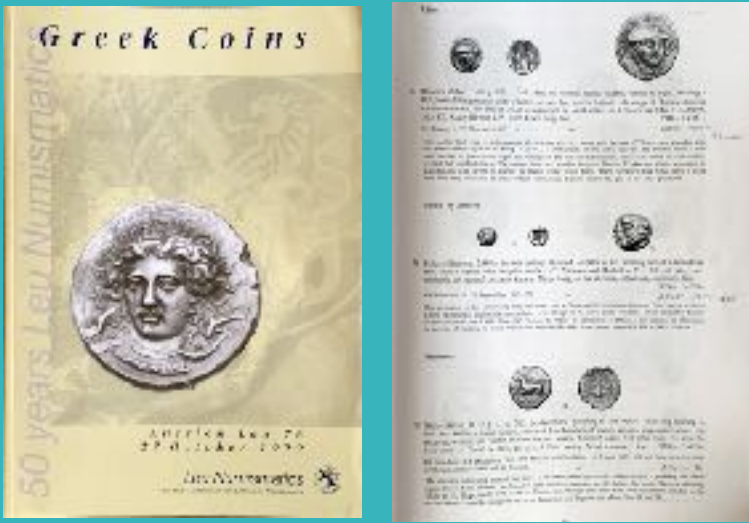
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Thrace. Ainos.

c. 357-342/1 BC

AR Drachm, 3.49g (17mm, 12h). Head of Hermes facing slightly to right, wearing petasos / AINION
Archaic cult image of Hermes standing to left on throne, the left arm of which is supported by a tiny sphinx; to left, grain ear.

Pedigree: From the Kleinkunst Collection, Leu 6, 23 October 2020, lot 99, from the 'Exceptional Private Collection', Leu 76, 27 October 1999, lot 77 and ex Kastner 4, 27 November 1973, 24.



References: De Luynes 1763 = May, Ainos, 443 (A270/ P322). Cf. Kraay-Hirmer 425

Grade: Lovely toning and high relief. Pitted and slightly rough surfaces. Nonetheless a beautiful issue. Good VF (gk1641)

\$ 6,750



This interesting write-up was taken from the Leu 1999 catalog for which the coin sold for 4000 CHF. "This, Ainos' last issue of autonomous silver before the city, along with the rest of Thrace, was absorbed into the Macedonian kingdom of Philip II in 342, is emblematic of the city's decline. The Hermes head is still attractive but in place of the vigor and strength of some of the earlier tetradrachm, struck only 20 years earlier, we find but youthful charm. The reverse shows the wooden image of Hermes Peripheraios which, according to Kallimachos, was carved by Epeios, the maker of the Trojan horse. When fisherman from Ainos drew it up in their nets, they consulted an oracle which commanded them to include the god in the city's pantheon".

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LYDIA. "Walwet". Lydo-Milesian standard. Sardes (?) mint.

c. 560 BC

EL 1/3 Stater, 4.72g (12mm). WALWET (Lydian), Lion's head right, in front downwards, Lydian script / Two incuse square punches of unequal size, side by side, with irregular interior surfaces.

References: Kerschner/Konuk "White Gold", p. 111, 107. Weidauer 94. Le Rider, La naissance de la monnaie, pp. 49-57

Grade: Graded by NGC XF★ 5/5 - 5/5 but removed from slab. Exceptional quality with good surfaces and clear imagery. EF(gk1644)

\$ 11,500



Electrum coinage, an alloy of gold, silver and trace copper, is considered the earliest coinage from the West from Western Asia Minor (modern day Turkey). Until most recently it was believed that due to the naturally occurring alloy of electrum from the Pactolus River, these coins were produced. The reality however, is that the native gold found was actually pure gold. This has created an interesting question as to why the Lydian Greeks opted to add silver to their already existing gold. For about 100 years electrum was the only source of coinage used. After king Croesus in c. 550 BC there was bi-metallic coinage created in either gold or silver. The Artemision of Ephesus hoard has given scholars and numismatists the greatest learning since it was founded in 1869. The hoard was composed of 108 pieces. Most recently the American Numismatic Society published the White Gold Studies in 2020. This was the culmination of presentations given at a 2012 conference in Jerusalem. This type is extremely interesting in that Lydian script is found on the surface of the coin. There is an overwhelming number of electrum images found but an overriding image is that of a lion, especially on the coins from Lydia.

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Lucania. Metapontum.

c. 540-510 BC

AR Nomos, 8.23g (28mm, 12h). Ear of barley with seven grains; ME up right field, AT down left field / Incuse ear of barley with seven grains.

Pedigree: Ex Triton XVI (8 January 2013), lot 184; Giuseppe De Ciccio Collection (Sambon & Canessa, 19 December 1907), lot 28.

References: Noe Class IV, 87 corr. (number of obv. grains; this coin cited); HN Italy 1470; Dewing 352 (same dies)

Grade: Split edge at 1h on obverse and corresponding reverse. Small die break on right side of grain. Lovely cabinet toning and excellent pedigree. About EF (gk1646)

\$ 4,500



Early Greek coinage on the continent in silver was found in the city states of Aegina and closely followed by Athens. These coins had an obverse and reverse with images. Along with these early types was an interesting striking type known as incuse coinage. This coinage in silver was comparably thinner in size to other Greek coins struck during that time. Instead of a reverse type there was an incuse of the same style found on the obverse. Coins of this type were found in Metapontum, Poseidonia and Caulonia.

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Tarentum. Calabria.

c. 281-272 BC

AR Didrachm, 6.52g (20mm, 6h). Dioscuri riding l. / Boy on dolphin holding spear and shield with Nike on his hand and crowning him with a laurel wreath.

Pedigree: Ex NAC and Sotheby's 1987

References: Vlasto 773 ff. Historia Numorum Italy 1011. SNG ANS 1121ff

Grade: ome old scratches on reverse under toning. Overall well struck with cabinet toning and nice relief. Some minor wear on faces. EF (gk1384)

\$ 3,750



The ancient city of Tarentum (Taras in ancient Greek) has the distinction of being the only city outside of Sparta founded and colonized by the Spartans. The colony was founded in 706 BC by Phalanthos, the leader of the Partheniae who were composed of non-traditional families. They were unmarried Spartan women and free men of non-Spartan origin. There is much speculation about the Parthenian population and their origin; specifically whether they were men opposed to fighting in the Messenian War (The war between the Messenians and the Spartans from 743-724 BC). Another theory is that Messenian War had lasted so long and the soldier population had so dwindled that they were allowed to return to Sparta to procreate with young Spartan women. The last theory was that the Parthenians were bastard children of Spartan women and their slaves forced to settle on Taras.

The coinage of Tarentum is an interesting departure from the supposed origin of its founding. Warriors and heroes are found on the coinage with scenes that glamorize the Greek city-state. Many of the coins of Tarentum feature a boy or man on a dolphin. This famous myth tells of Taras, the son of Poseidon, being saved by a dolphin from a shipwreck. The dolphin safely delivers Taras to land which was made the city of Taras (Tarentum). This depiction is found throughout the vast coinage of Tarentum. The reverse routinely shows variations of men on horses which symbolizes the equestrian events that often took place in Taras.

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Roman Imperial. Julius Caesar. Moving Military Mint

c. 49-48 BC

AR Denarius, 3.90g (18mm, 4h). Elephant r., trampling serpent; in exergue CAESAR / Simpulum, aspergillum, axe and apex (priest's hat).

References: Crawford 443/1. CRI 9. RSC I 49

Grade: Beautifully toned with a few minor marks (on body of elephant and at 4h on obverse). A bit o/c but wonderful eye appeal. EF (rr1223)

\$ 3,750



The elephant series of Julius Caesar is an extremely popular type. Collectors of all types from the novice to serious have always found an interest in having at least one good "elephant" denarius. Caesar had these coins struck while he was crossing the Rubicon in January 49. These denarii were used to pay Caesar's forces during the Civil war with Pompey. Because he struck them in various places, thus the "moving mint", it can be a chore to find one that is perfectly centered.

The interpretation of the imagery on the coin's obverse has been a matter of debate. One possible theory is that the elephant trampling the serpent symbolizes Caesar's defeat of Pompey the Great.

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Roman Republic. Anonymous. Rome.

c. 225-217 BC

AE Aes Grave, 278.10g (60mm, 12h). Head of bearded Janus; all on a raised disk / Prox of galley r.; I above; all on raised disk.

References: Crawford 35/1. Sydenham 72. ICC 75. Thurlow-Vecchi 51a. HN Italy 337. RBW 84-5

Grade: Beautiful example with great eye appeal. Some attractive encrustation. Good VF (rr1225)

\$7,500



Due to the small amounts of silver available, the first coins used by the early Republic c. 280 BC were made of bronze. This likely occurred as Roman conquered central Italy where bronze was plentiful. The coins of the period were cast, not struck. Aes Grave were nothing like the Greek coins that had been struck for the previous 350 years. The coinage was based on the libral standard where the As referred to a coin and the weight. One As equaled one Roman pound (or twelve uncia (ounces). The weight standard changed around 265 BC when the As equaled 10 uncia. This period was known as the light libral standard.

Aes Grave coinage are normally quite crude looking based on their method of production. The imagery on the coins is typically simplistic in nature. Aside from the Romans, early Etruscan coinage is similarly cast. Other cast coinage types can be found in ancient Olbia however they are large and thinner in fabric.

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Roman Republic. L. Thorius Balbus. Rome.

c. 105 BC

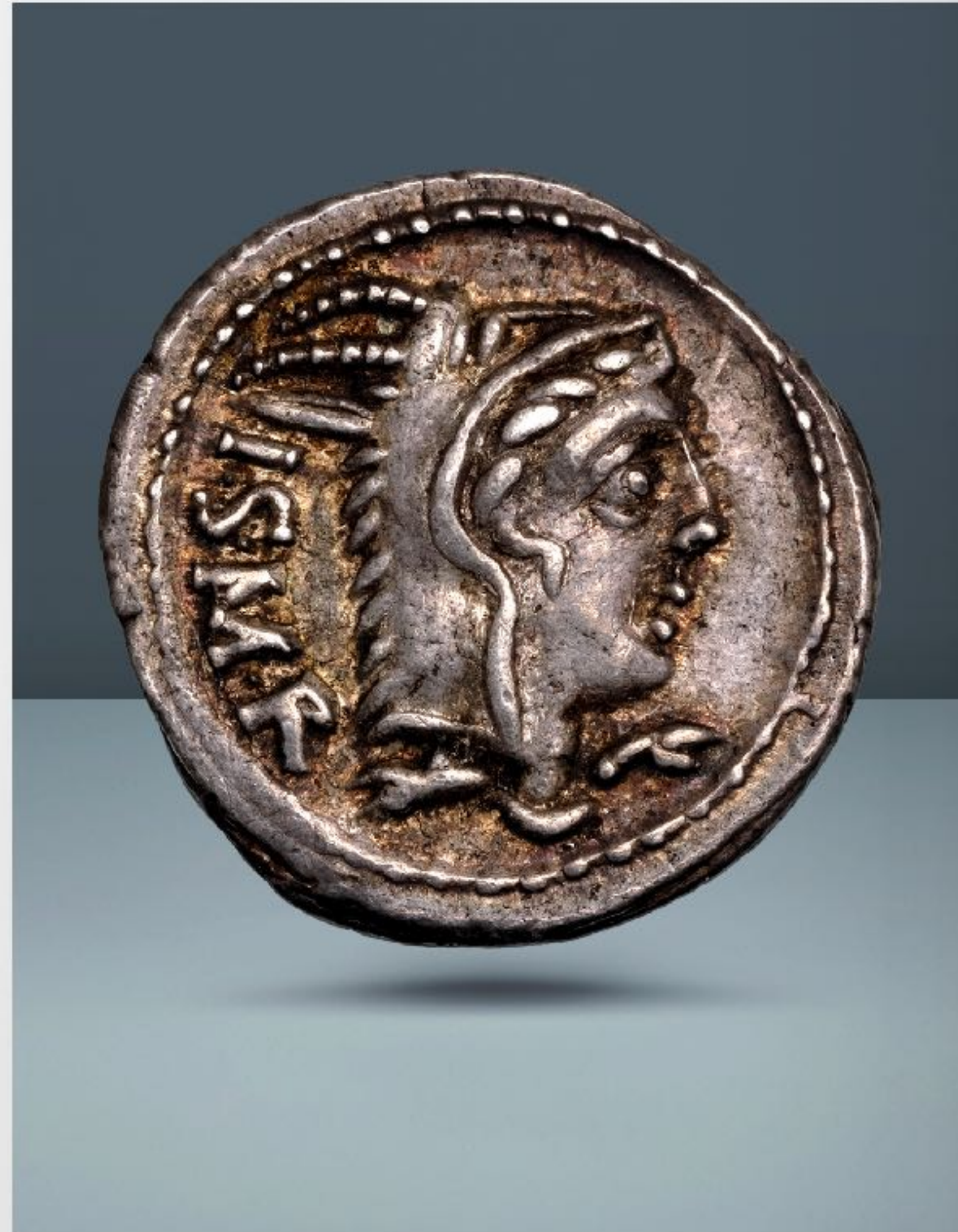
AR Denarius, 3.91g (20mm, 12h). Head of Juno Sospita r. behind, ISMR / Bull springing r.; Above, R. Below, L. THORIVS. and under exergual line BALBVS.

Pedigree: From the Edward Gans Collection and Collection of a Northern California Gentleman, CNG 85, Lancaster 2010, lot 787.

References: Bab. 1; BMC 1634; Crawf. 316/1; Syd. 598

Grade: Pretty rainbow toning. Some minor wear on right side of reverse. EF (rr1227)

\$1,650



The obverse of this coin alludes to the cult of Juno Sospita at Lanuvium, where the moneyer was born. The reverse is a pun on the moneyer's nomen by way of the word taurus. Gods and goddesses manifested themselves in various ways depending on the cult. For example Juno, herself was the goddess associated with women's lives; childbirth and married life for example. Depending on the cult Juno transformed herself. As Juno Lucina, she became the goddess of childbirth. As Juno Sospita, she dons a war-like headdress first becoming a savior of women but also a savior of the state itself which obviously included men.

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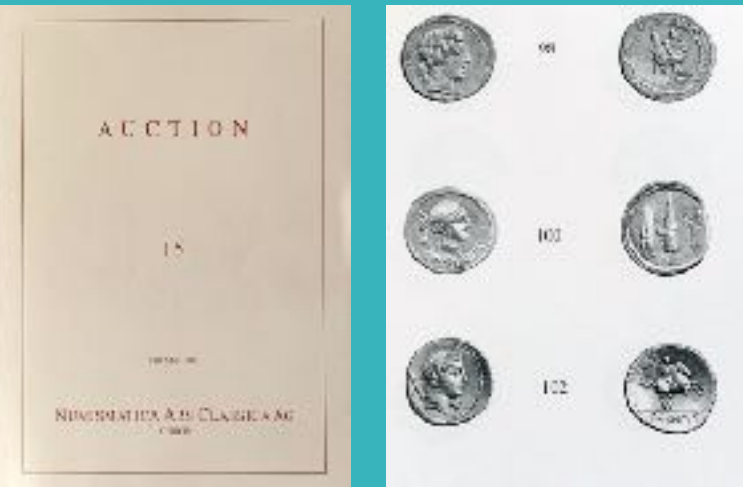
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Roman Republic. P. Crepusius. Rome.

c. 82 BC

AR Denarius, 4.12g (18mm, 12h). Head of Apollo wearing a laurel wreath with a scepter behind and monogram K. In front, flower symbol / Rider on horse. Moneyer name in exergue.

Pedigree: Ex NAC 15, Zürich 1999, lot 102



References: Bab. 1; BMC 2673 ff.; Crawf. 361/1 c; Syd. 738 a

Grade: Certainly one of the finest examples. Lightly toned with superior strike, particularly on the reverse where elements of the face are completely visible. Slight o/c on obverse. FDC (rr1228)

\$ 4,250



This coin was struck in 82 BC. While not much is known of the moneyer there were several notable events that happened in that year. Sulla successfully defeated the Samnites and took control of Rome. Gaius Marius, the Younger, was besieged at Praeneste (Palestrina) and eventually committed suicide. Pompey is ordered by Sulla to to bring the Marian rebels to their knees in Sicily and Africa while a very young Julius Caesar is tasked to handle the Eastern cities. After his successful campaigns in both Sicily and Africa, Pompey gets the nickname *adulescentulus carnifex*, which translates into “the teenage butcher”. The second Mithridatic War begins. The Gallic warrior Vercingetorix is born. The Roman Republican time period is one where the person that struck the coins may or may not have been significant in the realm of history, however, the political climate is certainly rich.

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Roman Republic.

C Vervilius Vatia. Rome.

c. 82-80 BC

AR Denarius, 3.94g (18mm, 9h). Head of Apollo wearing laurel wreath, behind 'B' symbol and lituus, in front ligature XVI / Battle between a soldier with a short and one with a lance.

Pedigree: From the Claude Collection, Triton VIII, 11 January 2005, lot 865.

References: Bab. 7; BMC 1169; Crawf. 370/1 b; Syd. 720

Grade: Medallc lustrous surfaces. High relief and with a dynamic reverse type with sharp strike. Minor flan flaw at 3h on obverse at edge. Legend on bottom is slightly off flan. about Mint State/Mint State (rr1229)

\$ 5,500



This issue closely copies the reverse type of C. Servilia in 127 BC, some 40 years earlier. The link between the coins is that they likely belonged to the same families which were related to Sulla. Crawford suggests that this issue, along with Crawford 369 and Crawford 370/1a relate them to the "original" triumvirate. The word triumvirate is typically associated with the 1st and 2nd, the first being composed of Pompey, Caesar and Crassus from 60-53 BC and the second, Octavian, Antony and Lepidus from 43-42 BC. That said, triumvirate was an institution formed much earlier and denoted a group of three holding power, in this case moneyers. Crawford believes that Sulla issued this coinage in order to enable him to issue civil coinage without appointing a new triumvirate. It also could be to celebrate the restoration of the new Republic in 80 BC. The obverse symbol of Apollo would have signified libertas to the people.

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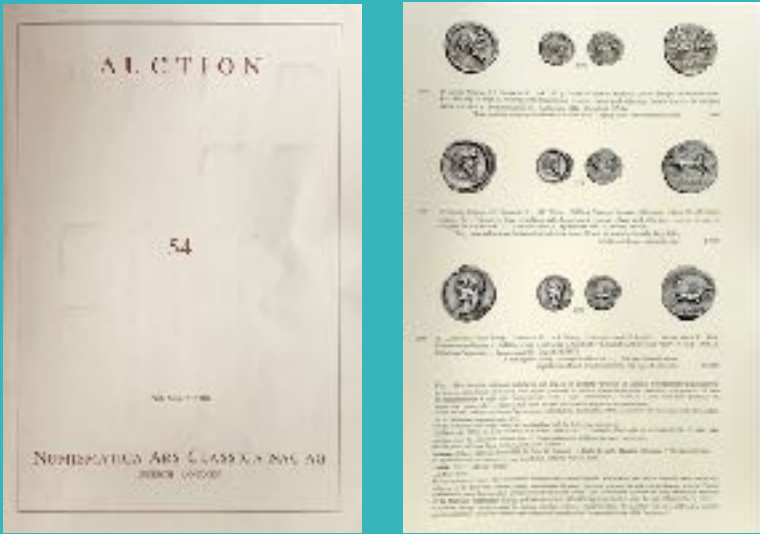
Roman Republic.

D. Iunius Silanus. Rome.

c. 91 BC

AR Denarius, 3.85g (18mm, 10h). Mask of bearded Silenus r.; below, plow. Torque as border / Victory in biga r., holding palm-branch and reins in l. hand and whip in r. hand; below, carnyx; in exergue, D.SILANVS.L.F. Border of dots.

Pedigree: Ex NAC 54, 24 March 2010, lot 199 and Ex Hirsch Nachf. 346, München, 13 February 2019, lot 2442.



References: Bab. 20; BMC 1840; Crawf. 337/1 b; Syd. 644

Grade: Reverse struck from worn dies. obverse Silenus head is impeccably struck with a small bit of porosity on the surfaces. EF (rr1232)

\$ 4,500



The gods or goddesses chosen by Republican moneyers for their coinage typically alludes to the family name in some way or is a pun on the name of the moneyer. For this coin the mask of Silenus is a direct pun on the moneyer's cognomen. The torque suggests the moneyer's descent from D. Iunius Silanus (c. 141 BC) who was born a Manlius Torquatus.

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Roman Republic.

L. Iulius Caesar. Rome.

c. 103 BC

AR Denarius, 3.87g (17mm, 7h). Helmeted head of Mars l. (helmet has long crest and plume on each side); behind, CAESAR upwards; above, [control mark] / Venus in biga of Cupids l., holding scepter in mark; below, lyre; in exergue, L.IVLL.L.F. Border of dots.

Pedigree: Ex Gitta Kastner 12, München 1976, lot 170 and Ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 12, München 1996, lot 310



References: Bab. 4; BMC -; Crawf. 320/1; Syd. 593 a.

Grade: Nicely struck with iridescent toning. EF (rr1234)

\$ 3,750



The gods or goddesses chosen by Republican moneyers for their coinage typically alludes to the family name in some way or is a pun on the name of the moneyer. L. Iulius Caesar is a family member from the most famous Julius Caesar (Gaius Julius Caesar) who died on the Ides of March in 44 BC. According to Crawford, the reverse type symbolizes the descent of the Iulii (Julii) from Venus by way of Aeneas and Ascanius-Iulus. Ascanius was the son of Aeneas, the Trojan hero and Creusa, the daughter of King Priam. Aeneas was the son of Venus and Anchises. The lyre symbol associates the Iulii with the god Apollo. The Julii were people from the Alban area (Alba Longa about 12 kilometers southeast of Rome).

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Tiberius "Tribute Penny". 14-37 AD. Lugdunum

c. 30 AD

AR Denarius, 3.81g (19mm, 7h). TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head of Tiberius to right / PONTIF MAXIM Livia (as Pax) seated right on a chair with ornamented legs, holding scepter in her right hand and olive branch in her left.

References: RIC 30. Cohen 16. BMC 48. BN 33 var.

Grade: Lovely toned surfaces with a good strike. Reverse has some minor pitting and small hairline scratches in the fields. Toned EF (re1236)

\$ 2,150



The Tiberius "Tribute Penny" is a coin that is popular not only among collectors, but also among Christians. While Tiberius was not directly responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, he was not without guilt. Tiberius was emperor and placed Pontius Pilate as Roman prefect of Judea, who condemned Christ to death. The Tribute Penny is biblically significant because it was the coin that was shown to Jesus when he made his famous speech about "rendering unto Caesar". Tiberius struck only a few types in silver, however, the portrait styles can vary dramatically. Some have a portrait more reminiscent to his step-father and first emperor, Augustus. Others appear to be more in-line with what Tiberius actually looked like. This coin is more like the latter. His mother is on the reverse of the coin. Livia was a strong woman in her time and was considered to be a strong advisor to her second husband Augustus. Her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero, was forced to divorce Livia when Augustus became smitten with her while still married to Scribonia.

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Titus, 79-81 AD. Rome.

c. 80 AD

AR Denarius, 3.39 (19mm, 5h). Laureate head right. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M / TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, Throne with covered drapery. Above, three crescent moon shapes.

Pedigree: Ex Gorny & Mosch, München, Auktion 113, 2001, Lot 5737

References: RIC 122. Cohen 313. BMC 58. BN 48 var.

Grade: Well struck with some very light wear on the hair and beard. There is iridescent toning around the legend and the images which are extremely attractive. Toned EF (re1235)

\$ 2,500



Titus was the son of Vespasian and was the primary catalyst for the involvement in the Jewish uprising of 66 AD. After his father became emperor upon the death of Nero, Titus was tasked with finishing what his father had started in Judaea. He did so successfully and was lavished with military honors upon his return to Rome. Afterwards he was a Prefect of the Praetorian Guard under his father and after Vespasian's death was made emperor. This made him the first emperor brought to power by means of biological succession.

Titus was considered a good ruler but died shortly into his reign of a fever. He was succeeded by his brother Domitian.

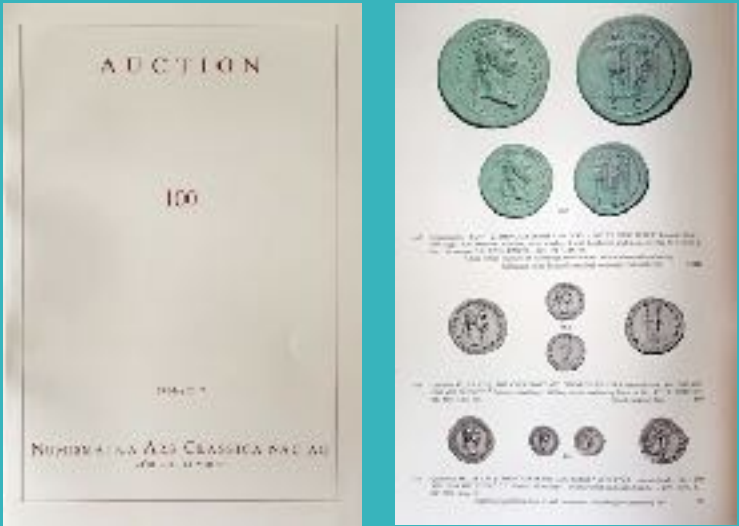
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Domitian.

81-96 AD. Rome.

AE Sestertius, 27.50g (36mm, 6h). IMPCAES DOMITAVG GERM COSXII CENSERPP Laureate bust right / Emperor facing with head left holding a thunderbolt and long spear. Victory stands next to him.

Pedigree: Ex NAC 100, Zürich, 29 May 2017, lot 463



References: BMC 381. Cohen 406. RIC(2) 474

Grade: Emerald green patina. Good strike. Reverse slightly o/c. Some minor roughness with one small break in the metal on cheek. Mint State (re1246)

\$ 18,500



Domitian was the son of the Flavian emperor Vespasian and the younger brother to Titus who was 11 years his junior. Likely due to the sizable difference in age, Domitian was left back in Rome when his father and brother were out running the empire. Most notable was Titus' quelling of the Jews during the First Revolt, an event that brought riches to the Romans and the building of the Colosseum. In 79 AD when Vespasian died, Domitian expected to be made successor to his brother Titus. This was not, however, self evident and there was apparently bitterness between the brothers. Titus died only two short years later and whether it was expected or not Domitian did become Augustus. His rule was not overly accepted, particularly by the aristocracy. This dislike did not extend to the military who generally thought well of the emperor. Domitian campaigned in person which hadn't been done since his predecessor Claudius in 43 AD. Once Domitian was murdered in 96 AD most were thrilled with exception to the military who wanted retribution by holding those responsible to punishment.

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Hadrian.

117-138 AD. Rome.

AR Denarius, 3.27g (18mm, 6h). HADRIANVS
AVGVSTVSPP Laureate head r. / Pudicitia seated l.
COS III around.

Pedigree: Ex Bankhaus Aufhäuser 5, München 1988,
lot 286. Ex Rauch 99, Wien 2015, lot 140.

References: BMC 491; Coh. 395; RIC² 914.

Grade: Pristine condition with lustrous, high relief,
iridescent rainbow toning. Lustrous Mint State
(re1247)

\$ 3,000



Hadrian was considered one of the good emperors from a long list of wicked or ruthless men that ruled the Empire. His birthplace is in dispute but his father was born in Baetica (modern Andalusia) and his mother in Gades (modern Cádiz). The likelihood is that he was born somewhere in Spain. His father was the cousin to the emperor Trajan who extended the Empire to its largest geographic area. Just prior to his death, Trajan adopted Hadrian as his son. Once he became emperor, Hadrian was able to unify and consolidate the vast Roman Empire.

Hadrian is also remembered for his numerous travels around the Roman territories and his coin series commemorating some of the places he traveled. While his marriage to Sabina, a cousin to Trajan's wife Plotina) was not believed to be bad, Hadrian was also enamored with members of the same sex. This side of Hadrian is possibly even more remembered than his travels. He met a young man named Antinous who was from the city of Bolu in Asia Minor (modern day Turkey). Antinous accompanied Hadrian while on tour in Egypt. It is believed that through some sort of bizarre sacrifice the young man drowned in the Nile. In response to his death, The Greeks, along with Hadrian himself memorialized his young companion by creating statues in his honor. Hadrian even went so far as to name a city, Antinoöpolis (modern Sheikh 'Ibade in Egypt) after him.

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Valentinian II. 375-392 AD. Thessaloniki.

AR Solidus, 4.43g (20mm, 6h). DNVALENTINI
ANVSPPFAVG Diademed bust right / VICTOR IAAVGG
Two emperors enthroned; in exergue, COM.

References: RIC 34i

Grade: Overall minor wear. Some minor marks on flan
and edges. Overall extremely pleasant. aEF (re1245)

\$ 3,250



Valentinian II was the son of Valentinian I and Justina. He lived a relatively short life, to the age of 21, and was found hanged under mysterious circumstances. It has been disputed whether it was suicide or murder by the general Arbogast. Valentinian and his brother Gratian served together as partners in the western empire. This changed however when Gratian was murdered by the usurper Magnus Maximus in 383 AD. At that point Valentinian was placed in power but eventually had to flee due to Magnus Maximus' invasion of Italy. Valentinian sought the help of his co-ruler and uncle Theodosius I. Theodosius defeated Magnus Maximus and then reinstalled his nephew in power in the west. Valentinian continued to rule with influence from Arbogast and finally met his end in 392 either in suicide or murder.

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Julius Nepos. First Reign. 24 June 474 - 28 August 475. Ravenna.

c. 474-475 AD

AR Solidus, 4.48g (20mm, 6h). Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters r. facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif / Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in fields, R - V. In exergue, COMOB.

References: C 6. RIC 3212. Depeyrot 41/1

Grade: Minor scuff marks on surfaces and edges. In good condition for rarity. VF (re1248)

\$ 5,750



Julius Nepos is considered by some to be the last emperor of the western Roman empire. By this point in time, the Romans had split power between Rome and Constantinople. The emperor Diocletian made reforms during his reign (284-305 AD) in which he distributed power among four rulers (Augustus and Caesar with the new vision for power as a Tetrarchy) in both the east and western empires. Julius Nepos was put in place in the west in 474 AD by the eastern ruler Leo I, who wanted to reassert control over the western region of the empire. At the same time, Glycerius was put in place by the Burgundian King Gundobad, a Germanic tribe that also wanted control over the region. It was a power struggle between the eastern Roman Empire and the Germanic tribes. In the end Nepos deposed Glycerius and was officially the last emperor to be crowned until Charlemagne in the 9th century AD. Nepos tried to bring the west back to its former glory but was eventually thwarted by Nepos' own commander of the military, Orestes, who placed his own son, Romulus Augustus, as ruler. While planning to retake the area, Nepos was murdered by two of his generals at Diocletian's Palace in Split, modern-day Croatia.

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Pulcheria. Sister of Theodosius II and Wife of Marcian. Lived 398-453 AD. Constantinople

c. 450-457 AD

AR Solidus, 4.44g (21mm, 6h). AEL PUCHERIA AVG
Draped and diademed bust facing r.; above head of
G-d / VICTORIA AVGGG Victory l., holding long
beaded cross. CONOB under the exergual line and
star in left field.

Pedigree: Comes with French Export Permit

References: Dep. 87/3

Grade: Sharply struck with great detail and large flan
for issue. Mint State (re1244)

\$ 7,500



Pulcheria was the daughter of Arcadius and Aelia Eudoxia. She actively advised her brother Theodosius II during the beginning of his reign. After he married Aelia Eudocia (previously Athenais) their relationship weakened and she eventually moved out of the royal residence. Pucheria was quite devout and was celebrate and maintained her virginity throughout her life. After Theodosius died in a horsebacking riding incident, there were no heirs to take over the throne. Pulcheria agreed to marry the Tribune Marcian in order to maintain familial control over the throne. Despite her marriage she maintained her virginity and it was understood by all that "Christ himself sponsored the union".

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Anastastius I.

492-507 AD.

Constantinople

AV Solidus, 4.45g (21mm, 6h). D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, cross on helmet, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG I, Victory standing facing, head to left, holding jewelled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue.

Pedigree: This coin published in I. Vecchi, R. Beale and S. Parkin, The Mare Nostrum Hoard (forthcoming); From the Mare Nostum Hoard (1954).

References: MIBE 4a; DOC 4b; Sear 3.

Grade: Mint State. Scarce type with the emperor's helmet decorated with a cross rather than a trefoil ornament. (bz1043)

\$ 5,500



Anastasius I Dicorus was a long time civil servant who at the age of 61 became emperor at the urging of Ariadne, the wife of the previous emperor Zeno. Ariadne also married Anastasius shortly thereafter. Anastasius was nicknamed Dicorus (two-pupils) because of an eye condition called heterochromia where there is a variation in color, in this case, his eyes, one being black and the other blue. Considered a good ruler, Anastasius is best known for his reforms on coinage. With his reign came stability and an emphasis on using coin versus goods for payments. There was a stable system put in place of gold and copper coinage. Most notably the large follis coinage started under Anastasius and became prolific thereafter.

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Ostrogoths.
Theodoric . In the name
of Anastasius I.
491-518 AD.
Uncertain Mint.

AV Solidus, 4.48g (20mm, 6h). D N ANASTASIVS
PERP AVG, helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed
bust facing, holding spear and shield decorated with
horseman and fallen enemy motif / VICTORIA
AVGGG V, Victory standing facing, head to left,
holding long jewelled cross; star in right field,
•CONOB• in exergue.

Pedigree: Unpublished. This coin published in I.
Vecchi, R. Beale and S. Parkin, The Mare Nostrum
Hoard (forthcoming); From the Mare Nostum Hoard
(1954).

References: Ladich 10 var. (obv. legend, Mediolanum
mint); Metlich 8 var. (obv. legend, officina A, Rome
mint); MEC 1, 112 var. (same); BMC Vandals 61 var.
(same); Lacam -

Grade: Slight wear on the face, otherwise sharply
struck and in excellent condition. Near Mint State
(bz1044)

\$ 8,500



Theodoric was king of the Ostrogoths, a Germanic tribe that originated in the Balkans, as well as ruler of the Independent Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, a regent for the Visigoths and finally a patrician of the Eastern Roman Empire. His influence stretched from far. This coin was struck in the name of Anastasius I.

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Ostrogoths.
Theodoric.
In the name of Zeno.
491-518 AD.
Pavia.

AV Solidus, 4.45g (20mm, 6h). DNZENO PERPAVG
Helmeted 3/4 facing bust / VICTORI AVVCCCI Angel
standing left with star in l. field. In exergue, CONOB.

References: Lacam, pl. 54,7

Grade: Superbly struck with lustrous surfaces. Mint
State (bz1045)

\$ 3,850



Theodoric was king of the Ostrogoths, a Germanic tribe that originated in the Balkans, as well as ruler of the Independent Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, a regent for the Visigoths and finally a patrician of the Eastern Roman Empire. His influence stretched from far. This coin was struck in the name of Zeno, who made Theodoric commander of the Eastern forces. At Zeno's command, Theodoric attacked Odovacar, the King of Italy, who had deposed Romulus Augustus, in 493 AD. He was successful and continued to expand his rule into the Balkans, as well as taking over territory from the Vandals, Visigoths and Burgundians. Theodoric lived until 526 AD

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Justin I. 518-527 AD. Constantinople.

AV Solidus, 4.47g (21mm, 6h). 3/4 facing bust r. / Victory standing l. holding inverted Christogram-topped staff; CONOB in exergue.

Pedigree: Ex European Ambassador Collection, formed in the 1950s and 1960s.

References: DO 1. Sear 55. MIB 2

Grade: Beautifully struck with sharp detail and lustrous surfaces. Mint State. (bz1046)

\$ 2,750



Justin I succeeded the emperor Anastasius in 518 AD. He is most known for his founding of the Justinian Dynasty. His nephew, Justinian, likely being most prominent. Justin was an extreme devout Catholic, who brought the eastern and western parts of the empire closer together. Despite his advanced age, he became successor to Anastasius at the age of 70. He came from humble beginnings and rose through the ranks first being a palace guard and eventually tribune, senator and finally commander of the palace. Upon Anastasius' death, Justin was able to garner enough support to be voted in as the new emperor.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

George III. 1738-1820.

Struck c. 1811

5 Shillings or 6 Deniers. 25.44g (40mm, 12h).
Laureate bust l. with GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX
around / Decorative wreath and within BANK TOKEN
5S. 6D. 1811.

References: Esc 1996

Grade: Previously graded and encapsulated by PCGS,
PR64BN. Beautiful iridescent toning and lustrous
surfaces. Mint State (wc1163)

\$ 4,000



George III was king of Great Britain and Ireland until January 1, 1801 when the union of the two Kingdoms was officially marked. This fantastic piece was struck in c. 1811 which was a time when the king had suffered a mental relapse. George III suffered off and on from mental illness and the final relapse in 1810 brought his son, his regent, into power.

George was involved in some historical altering battles such as the Seven Years War with France which occurred from 1756-1763. This dictated sovereignty over places like North America and India. George was also in power during the Napoleonic Wars which culminated at the Battle of Waterloo and the defeat of Napoleon.

Likely the most notorious battle George III is associated with is the American War of Independence in 1775-1783 which ended in the thirteen colonies becoming independent from Great Britain and their King, George III.

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ANGLO-SAXON.
Kings of All England.
Æthelred II.
Godwine, moneyer,
978-1016 AD
London mint.

1003-1009 AD

AR Penny, 1.46g (19mm, 12h) Helmeted bust left / + GODPIIE IIO LV(ND), voided long cross with triple-crescent ends and pellet at center; in each quarter, trefoil on pile

Pedigree: Ex Sir John Evans (1823-1908) Collection (his ticket included [cf. Eaglen C29-1-2]). Also includes a Baldwin stock ticket in the hand of Peter Mitchell (Eaglen D01E-1) dated 9 January 1964.

References: Helmet type (BMC viii, Hild. E). SCBI 7 (Copenhagen), 856; North 775; SCBC 1152.

Grade: Toned, pecks. VF (wcl162)

\$ 2,250



Sometimes the collector's history is almost as interesting as the coin itself. This particular coin was owned by the archaeologist, geologist and numismatist Sir John Evans. Evans was also father to Sir Arthur Evans who was as famous in his own right by unearthing the palace of Knossos on the island of Crete starting in 1900. Sir John Evans was president of many societies but most notably the Royal Numismatic Society. He was also passionate about Anglo-Saxon antiquities which likely meant that the coins of the same period in his collection were very cherished by him.

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GERMANY.

Medal from Karl Goetz. 1923.

Bronze Medal, 66.07g (59.3mm, 12h).
Commemorating the "Hitler Beer Hall Putsch" in the Munich pub that took place on November 8, 1923. Hitler, gun drawn, interrupts Gustav von Kahr's speech, under written on stage, HITTLER (*spelled incorrectly and likely on purpose to show disrespect towards Hitler*) PUTSCH (coup) / Three young nationalists, with gallows, flag and raised hand, to the right of Kahr with a cannon hidden behind a curtain, in the middle a bearded little man points in both directions. Below written on plaque, '9-11-23 Last performance before Berlin'.

References: Kienast 302

Grade: In excellent condition and historically important. (wc1183)

\$ 2,500



On November 8-9, 1923, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party led a coalition group in an attempt to overthrow the German government. This attempted coup d'état came to be known as the Beer Hall Putsch. They began at the Bürgerbräu Keller, a beer hall in the Bavarian city of Munich. Hitler and the Nazi Party aimed to seize control of the state government, march on Berlin, and overthrow the German federal government. They sought to establish a new government to oversee the creation of a unified Greater German Reich. In this new government, citizenship would be based on race. The putsch failed and the Bavarian authorities prosecuted nine participants, including Hitler. Despite its failure, the leaders ultimately redefined the putsch as a heroic effort to save the nation.

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